

SENATE AMENDMENTS

2nd Printing

By: White

H.B. No. 812

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

1
2 relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by
3 certain inmates.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

5 SECTION 1. Section 501.063(a)(1), Government Code, is
6 amended to read as follows:

7 (a)(1) An inmate confined in a facility operated by or under
8 contract with the department, other than a halfway house, who
9 initiates a visit to a health care provider shall pay a health care
10 services fee to the department in the amount of \$10 per visit
11 [~~\$100~~].

12 SECTION 2. Section 501.063(a)(2), Government Code, is
13 repealed.

14 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2019.

ADOPTED

MAY 15 2019

Leta Spaw
Secretary of the Senate

John Whitmire

By: SENATOR WHITMIRE

H.B. No. 812

Substitute the following for H.B. No. 812:

By: SENATOR WHITMIRE

C.S. H.B. No. 812

John Whitmire

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

1
2 relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by
3 certain inmates.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

5 SECTION 1. Section 501.063(a)(1), Government Code, is
6 amended to read as follows:

7 (a)(1) An inmate confined in a facility operated by or under
8 contract with the department, other than a halfway house, who
9 initiates a visit to a health care provider shall pay a health care
10 services fee to the department in the amount of \$15 per visit,
11 except that an inmate may not be required to pay more than \$100
12 during a state fiscal year [~~\$100~~].

13 SECTION 2. Section 501.063(a)(2), Government Code, is
14 repealed.

15 SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2019.

**LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas**

FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 15, 2019

TO: Honorable Dennis Bonnen, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: **HB812** by White (Relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain inmates.), **As Passed 2nd House**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB812, As Passed 2nd House: a positive impact of \$430,000 through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2020	\$215,000
2021	\$215,000
2022	\$215,000
2023	\$215,000
2024	\$215,000

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Revenue Gain from General Revenue Fund 1
2020	\$215,000
2021	\$215,000
2022	\$215,000
2023	\$215,000
2024	\$215,000

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend the Government Code as it relates to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain incarcerated individuals. The bill would reduce the offender health care services fee for initiating a visit with a health care provider from \$100 annually to \$15 per visit.

The bill would also repeal Government Code, Section 501.063(a)(2), which establishes that the offender health care fee covers all offender initiated visits to a health care provider until the first anniversary of the imposition of the fee. The bill would take effect September 1, 2019.

Methodology

According to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA), the 2020-21 Biennial Revenue Estimate projects \$2.0 million per year in General Revenue collections for inmate fees for health care under current law. Based on information from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), it is estimated that collections under the provisions of the bill would be \$2,215,000 per year. The bill would therefore result in an annual revenue gain of \$215,000.

Local Government Impact

No fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 696 Department of Criminal Justice

LBB Staff: WP, SD, LCO, LBO, AI, kvel, NA

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 10, 2019

TO: Honorable John Whitmire, Chair, Senate Committee on Criminal Justice

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB812 by White (relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain inmates.), **Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB812, Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted: a positive impact of \$430,000 through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2020	\$215,000
2021	\$215,000
2022	\$215,000
2023	\$215,000
2024	\$215,000

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Revenue Gain from General Revenue Fund
	1
2020	\$215,000
2021	\$215,000
2022	\$215,000
2023	\$215,000
2024	\$215,000

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend the Government Code as it relates to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain incarcerated individuals. The bill would reduce the offender health care

services fee for initiating a visit with a health care provider from \$100 annually to \$15 per visit. The bill would also repeal Government Code, Section 501.063(a)(2), which establishes that the offender health care fee covers all offender initiated visits to a health care provider until the first anniversary of the imposition of the fee. The bill would take effect September 1, 2019.

Methodology

According to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA), the 2020-21 Biennial Revenue Estimate projects \$2.0 million per year in General Revenue collections for inmate fees for health care under current law. Based on information from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), it is estimated that collections under the provisions of the bill would be \$2,215,000 per year. The bill would therefore result in an annual revenue gain of \$215,000.

Local Government Impact

No fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 696 Department of Criminal Justice

LBB Staff: WP, LCO, LBO, AI, kvel, NA

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

April 30, 2019

TO: Honorable John Whitmire, Chair, Senate Committee on Criminal Justice

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB812 by White (Relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain inmates.), **As Engrossed**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB812, As Engrossed: a negative impact of (\$1,000,000) through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2020	(\$500,000)
2021	(\$500,000)
2022	(\$500,000)
2023	(\$500,000)
2024	(\$500,000)

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Revenue (Loss) from General Revenue Fund
	1
2020	(\$500,000)
2021	(\$500,000)
2022	(\$500,000)
2023	(\$500,000)
2024	(\$500,000)

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend the Government Code as it relates to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain incarcerated individuals. The bill would reduce the offender health care services fee for initiating a visit with a health care provider from \$100 annually to \$10 per visit.

The bill would also repeal Government Code, Section 501.063(a)(2), which establishes that the offender health care fee covers all offender initiated visits to a health care provider until the first anniversary of the imposition of the fee. The bill would take effect September 1, 2019.

Methodology

According to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA), the 2020-21 Biennial Revenue Estimate projects \$2.0 million per year in General Revenue collections for inmate fees for health care under current law. Based on information from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), it is estimated that collections under the provisions of the bill would be \$1,500,000 per year. The bill would therefore result in an annual revenue reduction of \$500,000.

Local Government Impact

No fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 696 Department of Criminal Justice

LBB Staff: WP, LCO, LBO, AI, kvel, NA

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

March 13, 2019

TO: Honorable James White, Chair, House Committee on Corrections

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB812 by White (Relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain inmates.), **As Introduced**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB812, As Introduced: a negative impact of (\$3,114,000) through the biennium ending August 31, 2021.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2020	(\$1,557,000)
2021	(\$1,557,000)
2022	(\$1,557,000)
2023	(\$1,557,000)
2024	(\$1,557,000)

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Revenue (Loss) from General Revenue Fund
	1
2020	(\$1,557,000)
2021	(\$1,557,000)
2022	(\$1,557,000)
2023	(\$1,557,000)
2024	(\$1,557,000)

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend the Government Code as it relates to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain incarcerated individuals. The bill would reduce the offender health care services fee for initiating a visit with a health care provider from \$100 annually to \$3 per visit.

The bill would also repeal Government Code, Section 501.063(a)(2), which establishes that the offender health care fee covers all offender initiated visits to a health care provider until the first anniversary of the imposition of the fee. The bill would take effect September 1, 2019.

Methodology

According to the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA), the 2020-21 Biennial Revenue Estimate projects \$2.0 million per year in General Revenue collections for inmate fees for health care under current law. Based on information from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), it is estimated that collections under the provisions of the bill would be \$443,000 per year. The bill would therefore result in an annual revenue reduction of $\$443,000 - \$2,000,000 = (\$1,557,000)$.

Local Government Impact

No fiscal implication to units of local government is anticipated.

Source Agencies: 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts, 696 Department of Criminal Justice

LBB Staff: WP, LBO, AI, kvel, NA, LCO

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT STATEMENT

86TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

March 13, 2019

TO: Honorable James White, Chair, House Committee on Corrections

FROM: John McGeady, Assistant Director Sarah Keyton, Assistant Director
Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB812 by White (Relating to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain inmates.), **As Introduced**

The provisions of the bill addressed by this analysis would amend the Government Code as it relates to the amount of the health care services fee paid by certain incarcerated individuals. Under the provisions of the bill, certain incarcerated individuals who initiate a visit to a health care provider will pay \$3 per visit to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

This analysis assumes the provisions of the bill would not result in a significant impact on the demand for state correctional resources. The bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision.

Source Agencies:

LBB Staff: WP, LM, SPa